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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE MADISONIAN.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

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JEDEDIAH W. KNIGHT, Surveyor and Inspector, Pawcatuck, Rhode Island.

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ODDEN HOFFMAN, District Attorney, Southern District of New York, in place of Benj. F. Butler, resigned.

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THOMAS HAYES, Navy Agent, Philadelphia.

LORENZO DRAPER, Consul, Paris, France.

HENRY C. BOSLER, U. S. Marshal, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

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CLARK ROBINSON, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York.

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HENDERSON TAYLOR, Attorney U. S. Western District of Louisiana.

ISAAC N. STODDARD, Collector and Inspector, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

MYLES ELLIOTT, Surveyor and Inspector, Hertford, North Carolina.

Lieut. W. K. HANSON, to be a Captain by brevet.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, to be a Captain in the Navy.

ABRAHAM BIGELOW, to be a Commander in the Navy.

WILLIAM L. MAURY, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy.

PLACE-HUNTING.

It was our opinion, while Mr. Van Buren was in power that, office was a duty, not a privilege. Such was intended to be the nature of office in this Republic. Our opinion is unchanged. In monarchical governments, where power is hereditary, and permanently placed in the hands of a few, posts of honor are generally posts of pecuniary profit, and the occupancy of such places becomes a matter of general ambition. In popular governments, based on the democratic principle of equal rights and equal justice, places of great power, or of great emolument must necessarily be limited, and the whole plan by which the government is conducted is intended to correspond as nearly as practicable with that equality of condition which it is the business of our forms and laws to secure. When, therefore, a period arrives which brings with it a general press for office from every class in the community, it is natural to suspect that something must be wrong. For such a state of things was never anticipated, nor ever ought it to be allowed to enter into the intentions of the founders of a popular government.

In the early days of the Republic, Gen. Washington, and some of his compatriots, discharged the duties of public office, which were thrust upon them, not sought, without charge. They felt, while they served their country, that, just in proportion to the general prosperity and happiness they were instrumental in producing, they secured that of themselves and families.—They served at once their country and themselves, and found their reward in their consciences and homes, and in the happiness of their fellow-citizens.

Happiness is the primary object we all have in view. Government is a means of obtaining it. It is a necessary rule of action. It is not the exclusive business of a people. It is not the rod which swallows up all other avenues to happiness. It is a rule set up by the people, who select a few agents from among their number to direct it, while the mass pursue in safety their more profitable avocations. If all the people were to be officers, then, in truth, the Rev. John Cotton would have some ground for his enigma: "If the people be governors, who shall be the governed?" But although the people control, yet it is necessary for them to delegate their authority, and the number of ministers they select to execute their trusts must be limited. As it is a post of honor to hold such a trust, it would have been well if they had not superadded more

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FOR THE COUNTRY.

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[WHOLE NO. 165.]

profit to the honor than could be obtained by the exercise of similar abilities in private employments. When the question of salaries to federal officers first came up in the Convention that formed the Constitution, Benjamin Franklin, foresaw and foretold the strife, the rivalry, and the dissensions that would ultimately ensue, if the posts of honor were at the same time made posts of profit. Experience has proven the truth of the prophecy. Limited as is the number of appointments, the number of aspirants has become unlimited, and is constantly increasing. The universal and inordinate desire for place exhibited in the ranks of every party, without distinction, has become a great social evil, calling loudly for correction. We need not say that it destroys the spirit of independence; that it diffuses a venal and servile humor; that it stifles the manly virtues; that it wastes time and spends money for naught; that it gives rise to secret intrigues and various arts of corruption; that it creates an unproductive activity, which agitates the country without adding to its resources." Multitudes know these things are obvious.

If commerce and industry are checked in their growth, and all the ordinary means of making a fortune are closed up—if the different lines of business are few and ill-paid—and if public employments are numerous, lucrative and permanent, we may see the causes of the evils, and the remedy readily suggests itself. Let commerce and industry be revived—let enterprise again enter the lines of business, and let public employments be reduced in numbers and in pay, and let every body know how precarious is the breath of party favor, and we are quite sure that various members of the community, who, despairing of their condition, rush to the head of Government for assistance, will see that their enduring welfare lies afar from a government office. Let young men possessed of character and ambition, be taught that the task of a copyist, or of a book-keeper, which constitute the principal employments of public clerks, is no fit place to immure their youthful energies. In nine cases out of ten, perhaps, he will never after be heard of beyond the walls of his office, and the record of his life will be but a folio of figures. How much sweeter is the air of freedom—how much more savory is the bread of independence—how much dearer that fame which is wrought out by our own honest unassisted efforts.

It was but a short time since we heard that an advertisement of a "Blacksmith's apprentice wanted," was unheeded, while the place for a clerk, advertised at the same time, was applied for by more than twenty. What does this prove? An aristocratic spirit—a contempt of labor—that clerks are more highly estimated than mechanics—a love of ease and luxury—a desire to get bread without the sweat of the brow, contrary to the divine intention—a namby pamby education—a false pretension of superiority over the mass—and a growing destitution of sympathy for democratic institutions. But is a clerk or an office-holder more respectable than an honest manly blacksmith? No. He is not the carpenter, the printer, the painter, the manufacturer, the farmer, just as respectable as an office-holder? And is the merchant, the lawyer, the banker, the editor, from the nature of his calling merely, entitled to any more respect than any other member of any other profession? No. It is not the profession which distinguishes the man—it is the heart, the deportment, the daily life, the character, the wisdom, which determines a man's rank in the estimation of the sensible portion of the world.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.
The spirit to which we have above alluded is the result of false principles, false education, and exhibits itself in place-hunting, so extensively as to demand correction. If the evil can be corrected by any aid of the Government, we have no doubt, it will be accomplished.

The following extract from De Tocqueville may not be inapplicable at this time:

"When public employments afford the only outlet for ambition, the Government necessarily meets with a permanent opposition at last; for it is tasked to satisfy with limited means, unlimited desires. It is very certain that all people in the world the most difficult to restrain and to manage are a people of solicitors.—Whatever endeavors are made by rulers, such a people can never be contented; and it is always to be apprehended that they will ultimately overturn the constitution of the country, and change the aspect of the state, for the sole purpose of making a clearance of places.

The rulers of the present age who strive to fix upon themselves alone all those novel desires which are aroused by equality, and to satisfy them, will repent in the end, if I am not mistaken, that they ever embarked in this policy: they will one day discover that they have hazarded their own power, by making it so necessary; and that the more safe and honest course would have been to teach their fellow-citizens the art of providing for themselves."

ANALYSIS OF THE INAUGURAL.

We proceed to redeem our promise of a more particular notice of General Harrison's Inaugural Address.

The exordium.

This is a simple and dignified salutation to the people, recognizing the two objects of the occasion, first, to take the oath of office, and next, to avow his principles according to custom.

Promise and Performance.

It was impossible that these two ideas should be suggested by the President elect on such an occasion, in view of the past, without inviting attention, first, to the imputations of his own avowed to avow his principles, and next, to the manner in which the principles avowed by his predecessors had been fulfilled. The historical allusion to the remark of the virtuous Roman is as just as it is severe; nor would the application which every mind must at once make justify the charge of discourtesy. It involves a principle of too great importance to be overlooked on such an occasion. The pinching of the shoe would have no reason why it should not be tried on.

"It may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they (the people) may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions." This is a very delicate and cutting sarcasm. It is a sword of more than two edges, and in more hands than one. Every friend of the man who uttered it would be ready to exclaim, "Deluded?" and throw back the imputation with scorn on the heads of its authors.

"The outline of principles to govern, and of measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray." A bold position this, which none but those who are "armed strong with honesty" would dare to take, and a defiance, the front of which was assailed if it can be. "Exonerated?" He had then been accused. Who are they that "promise to deceive, and flatter to betray?" They are to be found in the history of a country that has fallen prostrate by their misrule. The garments cut out by this skillful hand will be put on those whom they fit.

Those who were willing to know General Harrison's principles, knew them as well before as now, nor will any one say, desiring credit for honesty, that this document is unintelligible.

The sovereignty of the People.

"The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the people—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government, but to that of Democracy." Here is a distinct recognition of the fundamental principle of the American Government and its institutions, on which the entire edifice reposes. Here is also a recognition rarely made, and none more true or important to be observed, that the Democracy, the people, are a component power, and a "great division of Government." They are indeed the chief, the all-controlling division of the actual government of the country. It is not theory only, but fact, under the legitimate operation of our institutions. The people take their part in Government. Every branch of authority, and every agency of Government control, is referable to this primal source, and dependent upon it. How different this from the opinions which were getting into vogue during the late dynasty, and which had actually gained such an ascendancy that, instead of looking down to the people, it was all looking up to the President. The people were not recognized as a "great division of Government." In the single sentence above quoted, President Harrison has brought out the orthodox doctrine, standing in strong contrast to the practice of two of his immediate predecessors, and restoring the principle to its rightful position. "The only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed."

The Powers of Federal Legislation.

The remarks upon this point are historical and expository, and go to show that opinion as to the extent of these powers has not been uniform. From the fact, that many of our most eminent statesmen have been on both sides of the disputed question, it is suggested that the difficulties are intrinsic.

"The great danger."

"The great danger to our institutions," says the President, "does not appear to me to be in a usurpation by the Government of power not granted by the people, but by the accumulation in one of the departments of that which was assigned to others. * * * I sincerely believe that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction."

On account of the high source and authority of this document, the last of these two statements, as to matters of fact, is a very grave one. Nevertheless, every observer knows it to be strictly true. That rapid and amazing absorption of power in the Executive, by encroaching on the other branches of the Government, accumulating strength in one at the expense of the other two, without apparently infringing on popular rights, but assiduously endeavoring to invoke popular feeling in favor of this change, at last opened the eyes of the people by the celerity of the movement, and awakened alarm. It was too obvious not to be seen, when public attention was challenged. The independence of the Judiciary was less shaken of the two, because the connexion was less intimate, though that did not escape invasion. But the appropriate constitutional prerogatives of the legislative branch had been gradually encroached upon and diminished, till the Executive began to be considered as the source of legislation in all great political measures. It began to be the habit of Congress to look to the President to lead out their work for them, as much as apprentices look to their masters. Wherein originated the annihilation of the National Bank, the deposit system, and the substitution of the Sub-treasury? Whence all the measures which have plunged the country in misfortune?

Grateful will the country be for that word of the Inaugural, "I take this occasion to repeat the assurances I have heretofore given, of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists," (and he says, "I believed it," "and to restore the Government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of power placed in my hands.")

One Presidential Term.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, who has acquired the credit in this country, as well as in Europe, of one of the most sagacious and most accurate observers of American society, says, in view of the operation of the principle of the re-eligibility of the Chief Magistrate of this country, that "it must prove fatal in the end." The principle is this: A President that is a candidate for a second term, thinks of himself and works for himself, and not for the public. So long as man is man, it will be so. We are delighted, therefore,

to observe that President Harrison has availed himself of the occasion of his Inaugural Address, to reiterate his opinion upon this subject, and to renew his pledge for one term. Not like Gen. Jackson, who had expressed the same opinion before his first election, does he draw back, now that he has come to power; but he holds up the warning to the nation, and himself sets the first example of abstinence from the cup of ambition that is put into his hands. "Republics," says the President, in reference to this defect of our system, "can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their systems of government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs."

We have now before us a new precedent in this particular, and as we fervently hope, the beginning of an era; and if the republic goes on to prosper—the chances of which are greatly multiplied, secured, we trust, if this example prevails—General Harrison will be pronounced in history as great a benefactor to his country for the establishment of this principle, as General Washington for his aid in establishing our independence. It required the virtue of a Washington to resign his sword when his country was freed, while he, himself, was the idol of the nation. Harrison, coming into power on the greatest tide of popularity known in our history in a contested election, nobly takes his stand on the platform of one Presidential term. Since Washington declined a third term, no successor has dared to aspire to it. The example was paramount to constitutional law. Jackson, indeed, thought of it—or his friends thought of it for him, if they could have succeeded in bringing on a French war. But as the one was hushed, there was no apology for the other.—We trust the example of Gen. Harrison, in sight of the error thus rebuked, will command a consideration which no successor will dare to trample under foot.

It is scarcely possible, that General Harrison should now have any motive but to do every thing in his power to promote the good of the country. All his renown, as Chief Magistrate, at home and abroad, is identified with this single object—and that, surely, is an object worthy of any man's ambition. His own personal fame, all the motives which address themselves to the springs of human action, are merged in public good. That is the very perfection of the frame and operation of human society, that the structure should be such, as to bar the influence of bad passions in rulers, and call into action the nobler qualities of our nature.

We ascribe to the man who now stands at the head of this nation the sagacity to have discerned the importance of establishing this precedent, and the patriotism to have led the way.—The well known excellence of his character, the history of his public services, the beneficent kindness, manly thought, statesman-like views, and patriotic sentiments which characterize the Inaugural, are concurrent facts in proof of such perceptions and purposes.

We have seen in the recent history of our country—a sad and gloomy record—what a President expecting future elevation, will do for himself, to establish his own ascendancy and power. We are now to witness the effect of cutting off of these baser motives of human action, and the substitution of the country's welfare as the grand object of pursuit. No one can specify any other reasonable consideration as likely to come within the purview of General Harrison's policy.

The reception of the Inaugural.

We are happy to observe the uniform echo of approbation among the fair and candid, presiding over the press, which comes back from all parts of the country, in respect to the principles and character of the Inaugural. It seems to strike the public as a document which stands out from all of its class of modern date, and peers above them as a thing pre-eminent, commanding attention, and inciting hope. It is a solid platform, on which may be erected a system of legislation and government, that will redeem the country from its misfortunes, and put it forward in a new, bright, and vigorous career of prosperity.

MR. VAN BUREN IN THE FIELD.

MR. VAN BUREN, we understand, left the city on Saturday last for the north. In a letter, in answer to resolutions from Missouri published in the Globe of Saturday evening, he intimates that he will not decline to be a candidate for re-election, if his friends wish it. He would "be not merely as well, but better, satisfied at seeing" the great object accomplished under the auspices of some other name to be found in the ranks of "the Democracy." But he would say like Gloucester:

"Sage, grave men,—
Since you will buckle fortune on my back,
To bear her burden, when I will or no,
I must have patience to endure the load."

He thinks, however, "it will be time enough hereafter for the Democracy to designate its candidate." But he exhorts his friends to "prepare for the next presidential contest." To our knowledge the din of preparation is already beginning, and Loco-focos now in office, and who will try to be retained, are engaging in the work.

MR. CLAY AND MR. KING.

The personal controversy which has been the subject of conversation for some days past, as having arisen between these two distinguished Senators, we are happy to announce yesterday most amicably and honorably arranged in the presence of the Senate. Those who reverence the injunctions of the Deity, regard the harmony of public deliberations, the welfare of the two Senators, and the dignity of the Senate will rejoice at this termination of the affair. The sentiments which fell from Mr. Preston, and from both the Senators mentioned, were worthy of high minded and honorable Senators, and we do not wonder that the audience were incapable of suppressing the expression of their approbation of the manly and magnanimous conduct of Mr. Clay, and their pleasure to see the two Senators again shake hands in a friendly manner.

The substance of the remarks made by the two Senators on Friday, together with the explanations made yesterday will be found among our reports.

COTTON TRADE TO THE ADRIATIC.

Official Custom House returns show that the average annual amount of Cotton exported from New Orleans to Trieste from the year 1830 to 1839, inclusive, was 1,561,014 lbs.

But for the year 1840, the exports of Cotton from New Orleans to the same city amounted to 7,422,934 lbs.

This remarkable increase in the direct trade between New Orleans and the Adriatic is evidently the consequence of the favorable change recently effected in the quarantine regulations in Austrian ports, in regard to arrivals from this country.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal intimates that a copy of the Inaugural Address, printed at the office, for the Baltimore Sun, "found its way into the mail bags which left Washington some six or twelve hours before the address was delivered." The copy appears to have been received by the Statesman, a Loco-Foco paper, and the Journal asks us to "throw some light upon the mystery." The copies printed for the Baltimore Sun, and several other papers, left this city by the Express, which started at one o'clock on the 4th for Baltimore. Those which were sent west from this city did not leave until the next mail. It is impossible that a single copy could have left before the express. The Baltimore Sun Extra must have gone in advance of the regular Washington papers westward 12 to 18 hours, but not a solitary copy left this city, from this office, until after the address was delivered. A copy could not even have been stolen for that purpose or any other.

ELECTIONS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. This State is still welded to her idols. The Loco-focos, succeeded on Tuesday last in electing their Governor and Representatives by about the usual majority. The aggregate vote is less.

CONNECTICUT. The late highly respected delegation in Congress from this State have been all re-nominated for re-election. The election takes place in April.

Our friends have brought out their candidates, but with some few divisions, in Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Virginia, &c.

Virginia. Mr. Spenser Hunter, in Virginia, has withdrawn from the canvass, but declared himself favorable to the administration. Mr. J. Hill, is opposed by Col. Hubbard, who is electioneering on the "cornering" system. The Inaugural is well received in John Randolph's old district. From present appearances there will be no opposition to Mr. James Garland in the Albemarle district.

Gov. Davis and Lt. Gov. Hull have been unanimously nominated for re-election in Massachusetts.

MR. CUTHBERT.

Our Senator, Mr. Cuthbert, who has only shown himself in his place in the Senate at the head of the session, and who has not, so far as we have been informed, even attempted to account or to apologize for this glaring default of his duty, has at least signified his arrival by a very ridiculous anecdote on Mr. Preston, which gentleman had left his seat, and resigned his place in that body. Mr. Cuthbert seems to have studied to make his fanfaronade a ridiculous affair; for he put the whole of it, by way of interrogatory! Interrogations to an absent man! who could not hear them, and who, if he did hear them, could not respond, because his right to answer in the Senate had ceased, by his previous act of resignation! This act of attacking a man behind his back, is not suited to the taste of Georgia, as Mr. Cuthbert ought to have known; and after the public and solemn declarations of Webster in Virginia, as well as in Massachusetts, on the subject to which Mr. Cuthbert referred in his interrogatories, he must have felt them to have been superfluous and unnecessary. But we would not treat the matter with an unnecessary seriousness; such ebullitions are not of a kind to make much impression on the sober good sense of the people of Georgia. The North American of Philadelphia, in the following article, treats the matter in a manner much more appropriate:

"It is said the seven sleepers, when they awoke, began taking up matters just where they left them when they dropped asleep. Mr. Cuthbert, it is true, has not slept quite so long, but one would suppose he had slept quite as soundly. He appears to have had no knowledge of the election of Gen. Harrison, much less of the appointment of Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, and is taken all aback by his resignation. He wishes to propose some questions to him about something that he said some forty years since, in Boston. Go to sleep again, Mr. Cuthbert, and when you awake next time, may it be in better humor, and may be the world in the mean time will have vastly improved."—*Millidgeville (Ga.) Recorder.*

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

THE INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural address of Gen. Harrison has given decided satisfaction, and challenges even the approbation of his opponents. Mild, moderate and conciliatory, yet firm and decided, it is precisely the document suited to the present state of the country, and calculated to restore a true American feeling, in place of the agitated and exasperated state of parties, which for the past year has unhappily, but perhaps necessarily, existed. The views of the President upon the powers and restrictions of the Executive, and particularly upon the exercise of the veto, will gratify every friend of the liberties of the people and the independence of Congress. His declaration of a determination to keep the patronage of the Government separate from all interference with or influence over the freedom of elections, is what was expected from the character of the man. The first step in this reform, we presume, will be the removal of the men who have been guilty of such interference and influence.

His views of the peculiar relation of the general to the state governments, of the relation between the executive and the departments, and the true doctrine of republicanism, the doctrines which were held by the men who framed the Constitution, and those who first administered the government under it.

DIED.

In this city, Saturday morning last, NEWTON, only son of GEORGE C. and ELIZABETH BINGHAM, of Missouri, aged about four years.

New York Correspondence.

New York, March 13, 1841.

The navigation of the Hudson will probably re-open within three days. Yesterday afternoon we had a wet snow-storm, with a little rain at the close, and a furious gale toward morning. The wind blew strong from the South till 9 o'clock, which was very favorable to the breaking up of the firm ice still remaining. This morning the steamboat Utica, Capt. Schultz, left our city fully determined to force her way through to Albany if possible. It is an even chance that she gets through to-morrow. Among her passengers were Gov. SEWARD, Messrs. FULLERTON, MARVIN, and MORGAN of Congress, and Mr. LORD, President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. So severe was the gale that I presume the Eastern boats did not venture out from either Stonington or Norwich last night; so we have no mail from Boston.

The Whigs of CONNECTICUT have re-nominated all their present Members of Congress in the several Districts. So emphatic an expression of approbation is seldom afforded, but in this case it was richly deserved.

The Loco-Foco majority in NEW HAMPSHIRE is about as usual. The vote is much lower than that of last fall. The Whigs made no earnest effort.

The panic in relation to Redback Money, or the notes of our General Local Banks, has not yet subsided. The great mass of those not specially discredited, if located North and West of Albany, are either bought by the Brokers at 3 a 5 per cent discount, or refused altogether. The following are considered decidedly under the weather, viz: Binghamton, Farmers', Seneca Co.; Millers' Clyde; Farmers and Mechanics', Batavia; Manhattan Exchange; North American; North U. S. Trading and Banking; and tenth Ward, New York; Staten Island, Port Richmond; Union, Buffalo; and Western New York, Rochester. All these are sold at 30 to 50 per cent discount except tenth Ward, which is held at 10 per cent. As many as twenty others are not bought by the Brokers, but no failure or misconduct is alleged against them. The Wool-growers of this City and Willoughby of Brooklyn have been discontinued, but their notes are redeemed at par.

Some damage was done to the shipping in our port by the gale last night, but nothing serious. It is reported, however, that a large ship is ashore on Sandy Hook. We shall hear of further disasters.

Money is still tight, but Exchanges are decidedly improving. On Boston, par; Philadelphia, 3 1-2 a 3-4; Baltimore 3 1-2; Richmond 5; Charleston 2 1-2; Savannah 4 1-2; Augusta 14 a 15; Mobile 10 1-2 a 11; New Orleans 7 1-2 a 8; Nashville 15; Louisville and Cincinnati 9. Bills on England, 7 a 7 1-2.

Stocks are higher to day. U. S. Bank 17. The Revenue collected at our Port in 1839 amounted to \$13,964,031: in 1840 to but \$7,557,441. A brilliant prospect ahead!

The Markets are without change, but there is a better feeling, and a strong, steady demand for cotton to go abroad.

Yours, HAROLD.
Benjamin Evans, Esq., of Cincinnati, has in press a new work entitled "Life of Tecumseh, and of his brother the Prophet, with a historical sketch of the Shawanoe tribe of Indians." It will form a volume of 300 pages, and we may expect to see it in April. Mr. Drake is favorably known in the literature of the west.

NOMINATION OF JOHN BANKS.

As will be seen by the proceedings of the State Convention, the Hon. JOHN BANKS, of Reading, has been UNANIMOUSLY nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Governor at the approaching contest. And we have therefore, placed his name at the head of our paper. This is, indeed, a most auspicious consummation of the labors of the Convention.—The simultaneous expression of public opinion in favor of this distinguished individual—a man whose name six months ago was not spoken of for this high and honorable office—without the slightest concert of action, without any effort, is one of the most flattering testimonials of merit that we have ever witnessed. Never was there a candidate for that office before, who had held no other than a local office, who had nothing to commend him to the people but his own private worth and splendid talents, and who was unsupported by any power or patronage, that could unite upon himself at the first ballot, one hundred and twenty-eight out of one hundred and thirty-three delegates. It is a compliment that was never before paid to one man in this State, and it must be as gratifying to himself as it is to his numerous friends. Well may Judge BANKS now be called the people's candidate.—The people took him up, the people nominated him, and the people will elect him. Mark this prediction.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification Bill recently passed by Congress makes the following appropriations, which, it is obvious, contemplate the continuance of profound peace:

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall Castle Island, \$35,000.
For Fort Warren, \$45,000.
For Fort Adams, \$35,000.
For fortifications at New London harbor, \$15,000.
For Fort Schuyler, \$30,000.
For permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and South Battery, Governor's Island, \$10,000.
For repairs on Fort Gibson, New York harbor, \$5,000.
For repairs of Fort Washington, \$15,000.
For Fort Monroe, \$35,000.
For Fort Calhoun, \$10,000.
For repairs of Fort Mifflin, \$15,000.
For repairs of sea-wall of Castle Williams, and other parts of Governor's Island, \$10,000.
For Fort Sumter, \$60,000.
For repairs of Castle Pinckney, \$20,000.
For Fort Pulaski, \$15,000.
For Fort Pickens, \$10,000.
For Fort Barancas, \$30,000.
For Fort Livingston, \$30,000.
For contingencies of fortifications, \$5,000.
For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, \$10,000.
For repairs of sea-wall on Deer Island, Boston harbor, \$1,500.
For repairs of sea-wall on Rainford Island, Boston Harbor, \$1,000.
For continuing sea-wall at St. Augustine, \$15,000.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

Mr. Penrose was yesterday called for by the multitude, and presented himself, but intimated that as he was now an officer under the General Government, he held it to be improper for him or any other gentleman to interfere in any manner more than to give his vote. This is proper and is the doctrine preached by our party when out of power,—we are glad to see it practised when